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Cuckfield Rural District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

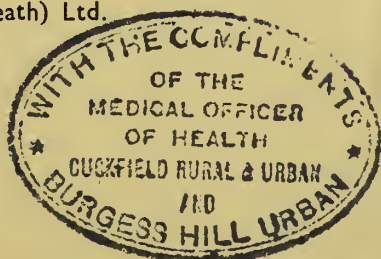
For the Year 1948.

BY

WILLIAM B. STOTT,
L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Camb.).

Charles Clarke (Haywards Heath) Ltd.

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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CUCKFIELD

REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health

To the Chairman and Members of the Cuckfield Rural District Council.

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1948.

The Crude Death Rate is 12.8, but as no account is taken of the age and sex of the population in the district the figure is of no particular significance. Before the war the Registrar provided each district with a number, which when multiplied by the Crude Death Rate gave a corrected Death Rate, and this gave an indication of the health of a district. The practice of providing this figure has not yet been recommenced.

The Infant Mortality Rate is 40.3, and the table on page 31 shows that the trend has not altered much since 1934, when the rate was 46.9. The highest rate was in 1939—51.28 and the lowest in 1935—20.27.

POLIOMYELITIS.

The outbreak of poliomyelitis which occurred during the latter half of 1947 continued into 1948, three cases being notified in January and February. Two of these were mild cases and made complete recoveries, but the third, a woman of 41 years, was seriously ill on admission to hospital and died two days later. This outbreak, therefore, was responsible for 24 cases, 14 being children and 10 adults. The great majority made complete recovery, only four being left with residual paralysis, and of these only one, a youth of 17 years of age, has extensive paralysis. Three deaths occurred, all being adult women. The severity of the disease in the case of adults as compared with children was the same in the country as a whole, where of the total deaths two-thirds were in persons over 15.

There is no doubt that exercise during the early period of the disease, that is, when the patient has a temperature and is feeling unwell, tends to aggravate the condition and results in extensive paralysis. All the severe cases endeavoured to keep going instead of going to bed when they felt ill, and in two instances took violent exercise shortly before being admitted to hospital. The earlier the doctor is called in the more chance there is of a complete recovery, and parents should know that the early symptoms consist of fever, sickness, headache, stiffness of neck and back, pains in the limbs and, frequently, tenderness of the muscles to the touch. A fourth case, presumably unconnected with the outbreak, was notified in August, a child nine years of age, who made a complete recovery.

The notification rate in 1947 was .77 per 1,000 of the population as compared with .18 for England and Wales. In 1948 the rate was .14 as compared with .04 in England and Wales.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

No case of diphtheria occurred during the year. Since 1940 only six children contracted diphtheria, and of these two were immunised and four were not immunised—a remarkably low figure for a district with a population of 28,000. In my view, immunisation must be given the credit for the elimination of diphtheria from this district, over 90 per cent. of the children over one year having been immunised since 1940, and in recent years the figure has been over 95 per cent. Since the 5th July, 1948, the County Council has been responsible for the administration of the diphtheria immunisation scheme, and for this purpose has arranged for the officers of this Council who were previously carrying out the scheme to do so on behalf of the County Council. The County Medical Officer of Health has made no major alteration to the scheme, and our relationship with him has been of the happiest. Briefly, the scheme as now carried out is that children are given the first injection at eight months, a second four weeks later, and a Schick test three-six months after the second injection. A reinforcing dose is given at school to all children at five years of age and a further Schick test is given at ten years of age. With regard to the latter, it is interesting to find that 87 per cent. of children are still "Schick negative" (immune) nine years after their primary course of injections.

Since May, 1947, in conjunction with Dr. Guy Bousfield, Director of the Camberwell Research Laboratories, and Mr. L. B. Holt, of the Wright-Fleming Institute of Microbiology, St. Mary's Hospital, we have been investigating a new antigen known as P.T.A.P., which is claimed to have advantages over those hitherto in use. The first of these trials showed that six different batches gave practically identical Schick conversion rates, thus proving in a remarkable degree its antigenic uniformity.

Mr. Holt hopes that with P.T.A.P. only one instead of the customary two injections need be given, which would, of course, be a great advance in immunisation procedure.

With this end in view, in the Cuckfield Urban and Burgess Hill Urban Districts children are given one injection, and one month afterwards a Schick test. It would not be fair to the parents or children to rely on one injection at this stage, and we therefore give a second injection of P.T.A.P. when the test is read—even when that is negative. Acting as controls, a similar number of children are injected with A.P.T., the same procedure being carried out. Up to the present the numbers are too small for me to give an opinion as to whether one injection will give adequate protection against diphtheria.

A satisfactory point is that practically no local reactions have been reported when P.T.A.P. is used on nine-month-old babies. We are using it for all the reinforcing doses in the five-year age group, and on examination some days later very few children appear to have had any reaction.

The Medical Research Council has been carrying out investigations of vaccines for immunisation against whooping cough, but up to the present no definite conclusions have been reached. The public in this district realise the value of immunisation against diphtheria, and until it has been proved that whooping cough immunisation is equally efficacious I do not consider that we should recommend it to parents, as failures might harm the diphtheria immunisation scheme.

Some general practitioners are giving a combined diphtheria and whooping cough vaccine, but we have found that quite an appreciable percentage of such children when Schick tested were positive. One warning given by the Ministry of Health is that if combined immunisation is practised the two antigens should never be mixed in the clinics or surgeries.

In previous reports we have based our figures on the age groups 1-15, completely ignoring the 0-1 year group in view of the fact that the first injection was not given till the child reached the age of eight months.

In order to come into line with the Ministry of Health Return, however, we now base our figures on the age group 0-15. There are 5,877 children in this group, and of these 5,394 have been immunized—a percentage of 92. If we were to ignore the 0-1 group as formerly, our percentage would be 97.

All the testing and test reading throughout the area has been carried out by Dr. H. L. Duke, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, and he also gave the majority of the inoculations. It is mainly due to his efforts and those of Miss F. M. Dean, Immunisation Clerk, that the scheme runs so smoothly and efficiently.

SCARLET FEVER.

For the second year running the incidence of scarlet fever in the district has been low—10 cases in 1947 and 18 cases in 1948. From 1939 to 1946 the number has been 42, 44, 44, 49, 53, 70, 46, 57, and the reason for the sudden drop in the last two years is not apparent. The drop in the number of cases did not occur in England and Wales as a whole, more cases being notified in 1947 than in 1946. The rates for 1947 and 1948 in this district are .37 and .63, as compared with 1.37 and 1.73 for England and Wales for the corresponding two years. In the adjoining Cuckfield Urban and Burgess Hill Urban Districts there has been a similar low incidence of scarlet fever for the last two years, and few cases have occurred in the whole area during the first half of 1949. Because of the mildness of the disease, cases are now removed to hospital only if proper isolation is impossible at home, and of the 18 cases five were removed to the isolation hospital. As will be observed from the table on page 28, only one parish (Worth) had more than two cases, and there the cases occurred in several villages. The occurrence of single cases in a school without subsequent further cases is a comparatively new phenomenon, and must be regarded as due to either a high immunity of the child population to scarlet fever or to a lowered infectivity of the causal organism, the streptococcus haemolyticus, or both.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

As from the 5th July, 1948, the Mid-Sussex Isolation Hospital has been administered by the Mid-Sussex Hospital Management Committee. Accommodation consists of 40 beds; 12 in the Cubicle Block and 14 in each of the other two wards, the population of the area served by the hospital being 104,750.

The number of beds has been found to be adequate, and although two cases had to be treated at another hospital during the year, this was because of shortage of staff.

As will be seen by the table on page 32, as many as 30 different types or combination of diseases were treated, made possible by the availability of the Cubicle Block.

FOOD INFECTIONS.

Section 17 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, provides that if a registered medical practitioner becomes aware or suspects that a patient whom he is attending is suffering from food poisoning he shall forthwith notify the case to the medical officer of health.

The reason for notification is to enable the medical officer of health to undertake investigations with a view to ascertaining the cause and preventing, if possible, further spread. During the year no notifications of food poisoning were received, but that does not necessarily mean that there were no cases of food poisoning in this district during the year, as mild cases may have occurred without the general practitioner having been called in. Few people in the course of a year do not have at least one attack of sickness or diarrhoea, or both, due frequently to a food infection, although it is difficult to be sure if none of the other members of the family have symptoms at the same time.

For example, I received notifications of food poisoning recently from a medical practitioner in respect of seven members of a family residing in an adjoining district. On investigation it was found that the first member of the family to suffer was the infant, approximately 24 hours before the other members. The mother had had to change the baby's napkins frequently, and it seems likely that in doing so she infected her hands (it would be practically impossible not to do so). Not realising that she was dealing with an infection, she had not washed her hands sufficiently thoroughly, and in preparing the mid-day meal, consisting of corned beef, she probably infected it. This outbreak came to light principally because the family was a large one. Had the family consisted of father, mother and baby only, food poisoning might not have been suspected.

An infection such as described is limited to the family, but if a food handler in a catering establishment infects food there, the outbreak that results is a much more serious matter, as several hundred people may be affected. During recent years far more people than formerly have contracted the habit of having their meals out, and there has also been an increase in canteen facilities both at schools and workplaces, and all these factors are regarded as being responsible for the sevenfold increase in the number of outbreaks of food poisoning which have occurred in this country as compared with pre-war.

The Ministry of Food has set up a Catering Trade Working Party to make recommendations concerning precautions which are considered practicable and desirable for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions in the catering trade, and their findings should be most instructive and valuable. The Local Government Associations appointed representatives to give evidence before this Working Party, and I had the honour of representing the Rural District Councils Association.

Probably the best method of preventing food infections is by the education of the management and staff in how food can become infected and the precautions to be taken to prevent it. In this district a letter was sent to the management of all catering establishments and food preparing places drawing attention to the increase in the number of outbreaks of food poisoning in this country, and pointing out that many of these had been caused by carelessness in the matter of personal hygiene by persons handling and preparing food. The foods most likely to be a source of danger were enumerated, and predisposing factors were set out. Attached to the letter was a supply of leaflets, "The Customers' Health is in Your Hands" (published by the Central Council for Health Education) for distribution to each member of the staff. An offer was also made for officers of the public health department to give a short talk to the staff on food infections, but advantage of this offer was not taken. The problem is rather different in a rural district to that in a large town. It is possible in the latter to organise courses for management and for food handlers because one is dealing in large numbers. In a rural district such as this, where the majority of cafés are small and are staffed principally by the owner's family, probably the best method of education is by frequent visits to the premises when food is being prepared and also when washing-up is in progress. At such visits improved methods can be suggested, and these are invariably well received if reasons for the recommendations are given at the same time. During the year frequent inspections were carried out by the sanitary inspectors: 215 to food shops, 103 to ice-cream premises, 135 to catering establishments, 80 to inns, and, in addition, 834 inspections were made to dairy farms and dairies. It should be pointed out that the majority of these visits were for the purpose of educating the staff in personal hygiene and in cleaner methods of food handling and washing-up.

The long-term method of education, however, is through the agency of the schools. The habit of washing hands after being to the w.c. should be instilled into every child so that it becomes an automatic habit. A practical

difficulty here is that many of the smaller schools have no proper washing facilities adjacent to the w.c.s, and it is more difficult to teach and persuade children under such circumstances. In their last two years at school girls should be taught the reasons for personal cleanliness in preparing food, how food becomes infected, and the consequent dangers to those who consume it. It is much easier to instil clean habits in children when their minds are receptive than to persuade adults with dirty habits to change them.

All catering and food preparing places, and also shops where food is handled, should be equipped with constant hot water, soap and towels to enable the staff to wash their hands frequently, and particularly after having been to the w.c. In my opinion, it is not sufficient to provide the hot water by means of a kettle, and the smaller establishments should install an instantaneous gas or electric water heater over the sink if no other constant supply is available.

Many outbreaks of food poisoning have been due to food being prepared one day, becoming infected, stored at a warm temperature over-night, and consumed the next day. If the food had been stored in a refrigerator, food poisoning would not have taken place, and, in my view, every catering establishment should be equipped with a refrigerator.

A deterrent to the installation of gas and electric water heaters and refrigerators is that purchase tax has to be paid on them—an unfair burden on the trader. As their provision is a health requirement and would diminish the number of outbreaks of food poisoning, it is hoped that purchase tax on these articles will be waived in the very near future.

One too often sees flies in café and restaurant kitchens, and I cannot stress too strongly how flies can, and do, infect food. Every precaution should be taken to prevent exposure of food to flies by fly-proofing larders and keeping all food covered. Now that D.D.T. is available, there is no excuse for the presence of flies in such places. Every establishment should possess a small hand spray and a supply of liquid D.D.T., and if the walls and windows are sprayed regularly not a fly should be seen. The cost of a small spray is small, and I would even go further and recommend that every house in the district should have one and a supply of D.D.T., which should be sprayed from time to time on the walls of the kitchen and larder. This practice, if universally carried out, would probably have the effect of eliminating the fly problem completely.

Food on display is too often exposed without covering on counters to which the public have access, and all food should be protected from infection by being screened by glass.

Cakes containing synthetic cream have been known to cause outbreaks of food poisoning, the cream having been infected from a human source, and I should like to see the practice of handling cakes by means of servers, instead of by hand, become general throughout the area.

The public can help in a clean food campaign by refusing to accept unclean crockery in a café or restaurant, or by reporting dirty methods which they have observed to the Public Health Department. The Federation of Women's Institutes, for example, have been conducting a campaign for cleaner methods of food handling, and the Secretary of the Warwickshire Branch has recently written a letter which appeared in the National Press deploring the continued use by many catering establishments of chipped and cracked china, particularly cups, and urging its members to refrain from patronising such places.

INNS.

During the year a survey was made of the inns and public-houses in the district, 59 being inspected, particular attention being given to drainage, sanitary accommodation and facilities for cleansing glasses and pipelines. A considerable number of improvements were obtained—in 12 instances a hot water supply over the sink behind the bar was provided, and further works of improvement are being put in hand during 1949.

HOUSING.

It has been possible to effect considerable improvements to houses during the year, and many defects which were prejudicial to the health of the occupants were remedied, without in every case dealing with all the defects in the house. The table on page 21 shows the large amount of work done, and it is pleasing to note that 65 houses were provided with a bath and bathroom.

Part II of the Housing Bill now before Parliament contains provisions for financial assistance towards improvement of housing accommodation to both local authorities and private owners. I welcome these provisions, and when the Act comes into force it ought to be possible to improve the standard of a large number of the houses in the district, which are at present in categories 3 and 5, and to include the provision of baths and bathrooms.

WATER SUPPLY.

Public Supplies.

- (i) All public supplies are sampled monthly for bacteriological analysis, and all were reported as being satisfactory.
- (ii) The Boards or Companies responsible for the piped supply carried out monthly bacteriological examination of the raw water, and all were reported as being satisfactory.
All waters are chlorinated after filtration.
Chemical analyses were taken by this Council of all public supplies and all were satisfactory.
- (iii) None of the supplies is liable to plumbo-solvent action.
- (iv) There was no evidence that any of the supplies were contaminated.
- (v) Out of a total of 8,438 houses in the district, 7,889 have a piped water supply direct to the houses, and a further 50 houses have the supply in the form of standpipes. The percentage is 93, a figure which is surpassed by few rural districts in the country.

The table on page 13 gives information separately in respect of each parish in the district.

Only 28 out of 273 dairy farms are not provided with water from the public supply, and when the supplies were analysed during the year 20 were found to be fit and 8 unfit. Intermittent pollution of private supplies is very liable to occur, with possible serious consequences to the public, and, in my opinion, every dairy farm should be provided with water from a public supply.

MILK.

From 1942-1948 1,017 samples of milk were taken from dairies or dairy farms for biological analyses (presence of tubercle bacilli), and 22 were reported as being positive (2 per cent.).

There are 21 schools in the district; seven are supplied with tuberculin-tested, nine with pasteurised or heat-treated, and five with ordinary milk. In view of the risk of milk containing tubercle bacilli with possible infection of the children, it is hoped that the five schools will be provided with tuberculin-tested or pasteurised milk in the near future.

The number of dairy farms which changed over to the production of tuberculin-tested milk increased by 10 during the year, and there are now 65 producing this type of milk—an eight-fold increase compared with 1938.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Work was commenced on the laying of sewers and the construction of disposal works at Bolney during the year, and was completed early in 1949.

Works of sewerage of the village of Albourne were commenced during the year.

My thanks are due to Mr. Jones, Senior Sanitary Inspector, for his help and co-operation and for the particulars supplied for this Report, and to the other members of the Staff, and, in particular, to Miss Everson, my Secretary.

I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the consideration, support and assistance I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. B. STOTT,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health .. WILLIAM B. STOTT, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.),
D.P.H. (Camb.)

(Also *Medical Officer of Health to Cuckfield Urban and
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*Certified Inspector of Meat and Other
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*Deputy Senior Sanitary
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District Sanitary Inspectors .. R. S. RELF, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.,
*Certified Inspector of Meat and Other
Foods.*

B. P. DARKING, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Clerks to the M.O.H. .. Miss G. L. EVERSON
Miss G. J. SHUTTLEWOOD

Clerk to the S.S.I. .. Miss B. M. LENNEY

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Summary of Statistics for the years :

| | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 |
|---|----------|----------|----------|
| Area of District in Acres | 74,360 | 74,360 | 74,360 |
| Population estimated to middle of year .. | 26,610 | 27,180 | 28,400 |
| Rateable Value | £215,696 | £204,827 | £213,504 |
| Sum represented by a Penny Rate .. | £850 | £806 | £834 |
| Density of Population (persons per acre) .. | 0.36 | 0.37 | 0.38 |
| Number of Houses | 7,993 | 8,191 | 8,428 |
| Birth Rate per 1,000 population | 16.72 | 18.65 | 14.86 |
| Death Rate per 1,000 population | 12.59 | 13.80 | 12.85 |
| Infant Mortality Rate | 38.20 | 21.70 | 40.28 |

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CUCKFIELD RURAL DISTRICT

| | | | | | | | MALES | FEMALES |
|--------|--|----|----|----|----|-----|-------|---------|
| 1. | Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | .. | — |
| 2. | Cerebro-spinal Fever | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | .. | — |
| 3. | Scarlet Fever | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | .. | — |
| 4. | Whooping Cough | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | — |
| 5. | Diphtheria | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | .. | — |
| 6. | Tuberculosis of Respiratory System | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | 5 |
| 7. | Other forms of Tuberculosis | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | .. | 1 |
| 8. | Syphilitic Diseases | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | — |
| 9. | Influenza | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | .. | — |
| 10. | Measles | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | .. | — |
| 11. | Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | .. | 1 |
| 12. | Acute Inf. Encephalitis | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | .. | — |
| 13. | Cancer of B. Cav. and Oesoph. (male), Uterus (female). | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | .. | 3 |
| 14. | Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 6 |
| 15. | Cancer of Breast | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 8 |
| 16. | Cancer of all other sites | .. | .. | .. | .. | 28 | .. | 15 |
| 17. | Diabetes | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | — |
| 18. | Intra. Cran. Vasc. Lesions | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 | .. | 38 |
| 19. | Heart Disease | .. | .. | .. | .. | 54 | .. | 56 |
| 20. | Other Diseases of Circulatory System | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 6 |
| 21. | Bronchitis | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 3 |
| 22. | Pneumonia | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | .. | 12 |
| 23. | Other Respiratory Diseases | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 2 |
| 24. | Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | — |
| 25. | Diarrhoea under 2 years | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | — |
| 26. | Appendicitis | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | .. | — |
| 27. | Other Digestive Diseases | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | — |
| 28. | Nephritis | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 2 |
| 29. | Puerperal and Post Abor. Sepsis | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | .. | — |
| 30. | Other Maternal Causes | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | .. | — |
| 31. | Premature Birth | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 |
| 32. | Con. Mal. Birth Inj. Infant Dis. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | — | 2 |
| 33. | Suicide | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 1 |
| 34. | Road Traffic Accidents | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | — |
| 35. | Other Violent Causes | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 2 |
| 36. | All other Causes | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | .. | 14 |
| TOTALS | | | | | | 187 | .. | 178 |

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Births and Birth Rate.

The following table shows the Births registered for the year 1948:—

| | | | Male. | | Female. | | Total. |
|---|--------------|----|-------|----|---------|----|--------|
| • | Legitimate | .. | 214 | .. | 182 | .. | 396 |
| | Illegitimate | .. | 12 | .. | 14 | .. | 26 |
| | Totals | .. | 226 | | 196 | | 422 |

This gives a rate of 14.86 per 1,000 population.

| | | | Male. | | Female. | | Total. |
|--|-------------------|----|-------|----|---------|----|--------|
| | Total Stillbirths | .. | 4 | .. | 2 | .. | 6 |
| | Legitimate | .. | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | 5 |
| | Illegitimate | .. | — | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |

Deaths and Death Rate.

The following table shows the Deaths registered for the year 1948 :—

| <i>Male.</i> | <i>Female.</i> | <i>Total.</i> |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 187 .. | 178 .. | 365 |

This gives a mortality rate of 12.85 per 1,000 population.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities :

Arrangements are made for the examination of specimens for diphtheria, typhoid, etc., with the Clinical Research Association, South Road, Haywards Heath (Tel. No. Haywards Heath 576). Medical practitioners send the specimens direct to the Laboratory, and they receive the report by telephone, a copy of such report being sent to this office.

Sputum for tuberculosis.—Specimens are sent to the County Mental Hospital, Hellingly. Outfits and envelopes addressed to Hellingly can always be obtained on application to the County Medical Officer of Health. Public Health Department, County Hall, Lewes.

Bacteriological examinations of milk are carried out by the Clinical Research Association. Water, bathing pools, etc., are also carried out by this Association.

Ambulance Facilities :

Two motor ambulances are attached to the Mid-Sussex Isolation Hospital for the removal of cases of infectious disease. The British Red Cross Society provide two ambulances for accident cases.

Smallpox.

Cases of smallpox are sent to the Sedgebrook Smallpox Hospital, Plumpton, which has accommodation for ten cases.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Infant Welfare Centres :

| | | |
|--|--------------------------------|--|
| Balcombe .. | Parish Church Room | 1st and 3rd Wednesdays Dr. on 3rd Wednesday A/N 3rd Wednesday |
| Bolney | Rawson Institute | 4th Tuesday Dr. every session |
| Copthorne .. | Village Hall | 1st and 3rd Tuesdays Dr. on 3rd Tuesday |
| Crawley Down .. | 6 Sunny Avenue | 2nd and 4th Tuesdays Dr. on 2nd Tuesday A/N 1st Tuesdays Dr. each session |
| Chelwood Gate | Chelworth | 4th Wednesdays Dr. each session |
| Horsted Keynes | Congregational Church | 1st and 3rd Fridays Dr. on 3rd Friday |
| Hurstpierpoint and Albourne | Parish Hall, Hurstpierpoint | 3rd Tuesdays Dr. each session |
| (Weighing Centre at Truslers Hall, Albourne, on 1st Wednesday) | | |
| Keymer | Village Hall | 1st and 3rd Tuesdays Dr. on 1st Tuesday |
| Lindfield .. | The Tiger | Alternate Mondays Dr. once a month |
| Poynings .. | Village Hall | Last Wednesday Dr. each session |

| | | |
|------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Scaynes Hill .. | Bedales, | Alternate Tuesdays |
| | Haywards Heath | Dr. once a month |
| Slaugham .. | Village Hall, | 3rd Monday |
| | Handcross | Dr. each session |
| Three Bridges .. | Jubilee Welfare Centre | 1st and 3rd Thursdays |
| | | Dr. on 1st Thursday |
| Turners Hill .. | The Reading Room | 2nd Thursdays |
| | | Dr. each session |
| West Hoathly .. | Village Hall | 1st and 3rd Tuesdays |
| | | Dr. on 1st Tuesday |
| | | A/N on 1st Tuesday |

Clinics :

| | | |
|-------------------|---|---|
| T.B. | E.S.C.C. Clinic, Oaklands, Haywards Heath | Every Thursday except 2nd Thursday |
| Orthopaedic .. | E.S.C.C. Clinic Mill Road, Burgess Hill | Monday, 2 p.m. Wednesday, 10.30 a.m. Friday, 2 p.m. Dr. attends 4th Wednesday |
| Speech Therapy | E.S.C.C. Clinic, Oaklands, Haywards Heath E.S.C.C. Clinic, Mill Road, Burgess Hill | Wednesday, 9.30 a.m. (By appointment) Wednesday, 2 p.m. (By appointment) |
| Child Guidance | East Grinstead : Moat Road Lewes : Eastgate Baptist Church Room, Lewes Hove : 33 Clarendon Villas, Hove 3 | Every Friday, 10.0 a.m. (By appointment) Every Wednesday, 10.0 a.m. (By appointment) Tuesday at 10 a.m. Thursday at 2 p.m. |
| Minor Ailments | E.S.C.C. Clinic, Oaklands, Haywards Heath | Weekdays (Mondays to Fridays), 9 to 10 a.m. |
| Dental | E.S.C.C. Clinic, Oaklands, Haywards Heath | Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. |
| School Clinic .. | E.S.C.C. Clinic, Oaklands, Haywards Heath | 1st, 3rd and 5th Mondays, 10 a.m. Dr. Douglas |
| Family Planning | E.S.C.C. Clinic, Oaklands, Haywards Heath | 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Dr. each session |
| Venereal Diseases | Facilities available at Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton | |
| | Men : | Monday .. 1.30-4.30 p.m. Thursday .. 1.30-4.30 p.m. Saturday .. 1.30-4.30 p.m. |
| | Women and Children : | Tuesday .. 1.30-4.30 p.m. Thursday .. 10 a.m.-1 p.m. Saturday .. 10 a.m.-1 p.m. |
| | New cases must attend at least one hour before the Clinic closes. | |

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1.—WATER SUPPLY.

(a) Public Supplies.

The following table shows the position with regard to the number of houses with a piped supply in each parish.

| Parish. | No. of Houses. | Houses with Piped Supply | | Standpipes. | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | No. | Population. | No. | Population. |
| Albourne | 124 | 108 | 377 | — | — |
| Ardingly | 343 | 342 | 1,197 | — | — |
| Balcombe | 400 | 386 | 1,350 | — | — |
| Bolney | 304 | 280 | 980 | — | — |
| Clayton | 258 | 256 | 896 | — | — |
| Cuckfield Rural .. | 545 | 533 | 1,865 | — | — |
| Fulking | 90 | 35 | 121 | 20 | 70 |
| Horsted Keynes .. | 354 | 297 | 1,039 | — | — |
| Hurstpierpoint .. | 1,143 | 1,094 | 3,829 | — | — |
| Keymer | 952 | 940 | 3,290 | 4 | 14 |
| Lindfield Rural .. | 363 | 356 | 1,276 | — | — |
| Newtimber | 43 | 32 | 112 | — | — |
| Poynings | 93 | 72 | 251 | 16 | 56 |
| Pyecombe | 74 | 65 | 227 | 6 | 21 |
| Slaugham | 497 | 470 | 1,645 | — | — |
| Twineham | 87 | 73 | 251 | 4 | 14 |
| West Hoathly .. | 462 | 413 | 1,445 | — | — |
| Worth | 2,306 | 2,137 | 7,479 | — | — |
| Totals | 8,438 | 7,889 | 27,630 | 50 | 175 |

Samples for chemical and bacteriological analysis were taken from each of the public supplies, as follows:—

| Supply. | Bacterio-logical. | Chemical. |
|---|-------------------|-----------|
| Poynings Village Supply | 15 | 1 |
| Fulking | 12 | 1 |
| Pyecombe | 2 | 1 |
| Worth Park Supply | 12 | 1 |
| Mid-Sussex Joint Water Board's Supply | 2 | 2 |
| Burgess Hill Water Company's Supply | 4 | 3 |
| Worth and West Hoathly Supply | 2 | 1 |

(b) Private.

During the year, 75 samples were taken for bacteriological examination and 6 for chemical examination.

Whilst the sampling referred to the supplies to 247 cottages, 28 samples were repeats of unsatisfactory ones on initial sampling. It was found that 168 houses had fit supplies and 79 unfit, including 38 cottages outstanding from 1947. A total of 117 cottages had unfit supplies.

Notices were served and interviews arranged with owners resulting as follows :—

No. of dwellings connected to public main 27

No. of dwellings with supplies rendered fit by works carried out by owners 57

No. of dwellings with unfit supplies outstanding at end of year 33

The above samples were taken from supplies to individual house and estate supplies, the latter being as follows :—

| Estate. | No. of Houses. | Fit. |
|--------------------------------|----------------|------|
| Newtimber Estate | 19 | 19 |
| Paddockhurst Estate | 16 | 16 |
| Saddlescombe | 13 | 13 |
| Wakehurst | 10 | 10 |
| Holes Supply, Albourne | 24 | 24 |

During the year main extensions were completed at:—

- (a) Bushy Wood, Crawley Down
- (b) Cuttinglye Wood, Crawley Down
- (c) Hickstead, Twineham

The supplying of mains water to the two latter areas has cleared up a problem with which the Department has been concerned for some time.

(c) Cockhaise Brook and Tributaries.

The Mid-Sussex Joint Water Board have an intake from the Brook, bringing it into use, after treatment, for drinking purposes.

A survey, in co-operation with the County Health Inspector, has been carried out to ascertain any points of likely contamination of the above. As a result, it was found that the most serious occurred from the following properties :—

- (a) St. Martins Canning Factory, Horsted Keynes.
- (b) Brook House Disposal Plant.
- (c) Drainage from P.O.W. Hutments at Brook House.
- (d) Drainage from Sherriff Mill Farm House.

Representations were made by the County Health Inspector on the above, and at the end of the year (a) and (d) were outstanding.

Other sources of contamination were found at fourteen points, mainly at the head of the various tributaries, and although the effect at the water-works intake may be small, notices were served to abate the nuisances with the exception of one point (38 properties from the village of Horsted Keynes) which will be abated by the proposed sewerage scheme for that area.

The type of nuisance to be dealt with was as follows :—

- (a) Drainage from dwelling-houses
 - (i) Overflowing cesspools (soil and sink) 7
 - (ii) Effluent from septic tanks and filters 3
- (b) Farm drainage discharge points 4

Resulting from the notices served, ten of the 18 points of pollution have been abated; the following works were carried out:—

| | |
|--|---|
| Farm drainage disconnected from ditch and sub-irrigated | 4 |
| House drainage disconnected from ditch and sub-irrigated | 5 |
| Septic tanks and filters re-designed | 1 |
| Septic tank and filter cleansed and new media | 1 |

2. SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA.

Total number of Inspections made under the Public Health and

| | |
|--|-------|
| Housing Acts, and Licensing of Work | 3,691 |
| Infectious Disease—No. of Inspections | 92 |
| Factories—No. of Inspections | 131 |
| Water Supplies—No. of Inspections | 332 |
| Rats and Mice—No. of Inspections and Visits for Treatment .. | 837 |
| Sewerage—General enquiries | 448 |
| Milk Supplies—No. of Inspections | 834 |
| No. of Visits to Food Shops, including Bakehouses | 215 |
| „ Ice-cream Premises | 103 |
| „ Catering Establishments | 135 |
| „ Schools | 73 |
| „ Slaughterhouses | 41 |
| „ Inns | 80 |
| „ Moveable Dwellings | 135 |
| Total | 7,147 |

3. MILK SUPPLY.

There are 273 milk producers on the register, and of these 18 also retail milk within the area. Of the former, 184 employ steam as a means of sterilization of utensils, an increase of three over 1947.

During the year 756 visits were made to dairy farms and retail dairies, and 292 samples were taken for bacteriological examination and 56 for biological examination.

Bacteriological Samples.

All milks were tested to the Accredited standard, and of the 292 examined 32 failed to reach this standard (of this number nine were from retailers situated outside the area). Twenty-nine of the samples failed both Methylene Blue and B. Coli tests, the remaining three failing the B. Coli tests. All samples were sold as ordinary milk.

Biological Samples.

During the year 56 samples were taken and two samples, one from a producer of ordinary milk and the other from a retail dairy, were found to be “positive”: both supplies being retailed in this area. Reports were received from the County Council, as follows:—

- (1) “A veterinary inspection was made and samples obtained from all cows in milk. On biological examination, one sample was reported as positive, and the animal responsible was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order. Post-mortem examination revealed lesions present in the udder.”
- (2) “Group samples were obtained from the herd, and one involving six cows was reported to be positive. On clinical examination, no evidence of disease could be found in these animals. Individual samples were then submitted for examination from five cows, the remaining one being dry. These samples were negative. After she had calved, the cow referred to above as dry was found to have a tuberculous udder, and was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.”

During the past seven years an increasing number of samples have been taken, with the following results:

| Year | Number taken | Number positive |
|-----------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1942 .. | 49 | 4 |
| 1943 .. | 117 | 4 |
| 1944 .. | 208 | 3 |
| 1945 .. | 233 | 2 |
| 1946 .. | 169 | 6 |
| 1947 .. | 185 | 1 |
| 1948 .. | 56 | 2 |
| Totals .. | 1,017 | 22 |

It will be seen that out of 1,017 samples, 22 or approximately 2 per cent. were found to be positive. It must be appreciated that the above samples were taken from individual and not from bulked supplies, thus eliminating an infected supply which could quite well have been the cause of infecting a large quantity of tubercle-free milk in any process of bulking.

Pasteurised Milk.

Thirty-eight samples were taken for the Phosphatase Test, three of which were unsatisfactory, all being supplied from dairies situated outside this area.

School Milks.

Seventy-eight visits were made to schools for the purpose of milk sampling, as follows:—

| No. of bacteriological samples | Primary. | Others. |
|--------------------------------|----------|---------|
| | 49 | 11 |
| „ biological „ | 9 | 3 |
| „ Phosphatase „ | 17 | 7 |

With the exception of seven bacteriological samples, all were satisfactory.

Milk Supplies to Schools.

| Name of School. | Type of Supply. |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Pyecombe | Heat Treated |
| Poynings | Ordinary |
| Albourne | Heat Treated |
| Twineham | Heat Treated |
| Bolney.. .. . | Ordinary |
| Sayers Common | Heat Treated |
| Hurstpierpoint | Pasteurised |
| Hassocks | Pasteurised |
| Warninglid | Tuberculin Tested |
| Handcross | Tuberculin Tested |
| Staplefield | Tuberculin Tested |
| Balcombe | Ordinary |
| Scaynes Hill | Tuberculin Tested |
| Ardingly | Ordinary |
| Horsted Keynes | Tuberculin Tested |
| West Hoathly | Tuberculin Tested |
| Turners Hill | Ordinary |
| Crawley Down | Tuberculin Tested |
| Copthorne | Pasteurised |
| Pound Hill | Pasteurised |
| Three Bridges | Pasteurised |

Of the twenty-one schools, sixteen are supplied with either Tuberculin-Tested, Heat-Treated or Pasteurised Milk.

In all but two instances the milk is delivered in one-third pint bottles.

Water Supplies to Dairy Farms.

Of the 273 dairy farms, 28 derive their supply from private sources, each of which was analysed, with the following results:—

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| No. of dairy farms with fit supplies | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 |
| „ dairy farms with unfit supplies | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 |

Notices were served and interviews held with owners, resulting as follows:—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|
| No. of dairy farms supplies rendered fit by works carried out by owners | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| „ dairy farms with unfit supplies outstanding at end of year | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |

Surveys and analyses of private supplies have been carried out annually for some years, and the point has again been demonstrated of the liability to pollution of the small farm supplies and the necessity for continuous supervision.

During the year the following works were carried out:—

| | | | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|----|----|---|
| No. of new cowsheds constructed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| „ milking bails constructed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| „ existing cowsheds reconstructed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| „ new and alterations to drainage | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| „ new dairies provided | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| „ new sterilizing and washing rooms formed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| „ dairies reconstructed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| „ new paved yards | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |

Milk (Special Designations) Orders.

Licences granted by the Cuckfield Rural District Council:—

Retailers

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|----|----|----|-----|
| Tuberculin Tested | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| „ (Supplementary) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Accredited | .. | .. | .. | .. | Nil |
| Pasteurised (Supplementary) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |

General.

During the year 20 applications for registration were received and granted, all of which were changes of occupier.

There was again a marked increase in the number of farms producing Tuberculin-Tested milk, from 55 in 1947 to 65 in 1948.

The following table illustrates the position in each parish of the means of sterilization, type of producer and source of water supply. It will be seen that approximately 90 per cent. of the dairy farms are supplied by water from the public mains.

| Parish | Sterilization | | Designation | | | Water Supply | |
|------------------|---------------|------|-------------|------|------|--------------|-----------------|
| | Steam | B.W. | Acc. | T.T. | Ord. | Main | Spring/ Well |
| Albourne .. | 9 | — | 6 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 |
| Ardingly .. | 7 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 9 | 1 |
| Balcombe .. | 10 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 12 | 16 | 2 |
| Bolney .. | 8 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 13 | 1 |
| Clayton .. | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 7 | — |
| Cuckfield Rural | 35 | 12 | 9 | 16 | 22 | 45 | 2 |
| Fulking .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Horsted Keynes | 5 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 11 | 1 |
| Hurstpierpoint.. | 25 | 2 | 11 | 9 | 7 | 26 | 1 |
| Keymer .. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | — |
| Lindfield Rural | 15 | 14 | 6 | 4 | 19 | 24 | 5 |
| Newtimber .. | 3 | 1 | 3 | — | 1 | — | 4 |
| Poynings .. | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 2 |
| Pyecombe .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | 2 | 4 | — |
| Slaugham .. | 11 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 17 | — |
| Twineham .. | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 8 | — |
| West Hoathly .. | 19 | 4 | 7 | 10 | 6 | 19 | 4 |
| Worth .. | 18 | 15 | 5 | 8 | 20 | 31 | 2 |
| Totals .. | 184 | 87 | 72 | 65 | 134 | 243 | 28 |

4. ICE-CREAM.

There are no large manufacturers of ice-cream in this district, the majority of vendors, 26 in all, obtaining their supplies from London and the coastal towns. Four of the vendors made ice-cream on the premises, our requirements for registration being that a room be used exclusively for the purpose and that hot and cold water be laid on.

During the year 62 samples were taken, and of these 56 satisfied all three tests. The number of inspections of premises during the year was 103.

5. INSPECTION OF FOODS.

Throughout the year assistance has been given in the inspection of meat at the Government Slaughterhouse.

Foodshops and bakehouses were frequently visited, in all 215 visits being made. The general standard of cleanliness found was satisfactory.

During the year eight premises were treated for rat infestation.

Food condemned as unfit for human consumption was as follows:—

- 2 27lb. tins Apple Puree
- 4 casks Apricot Pulp, wt. approx. 2,240lb.
- 226lb. 14oz. English Beef
- 10 stone Kippers
- 6 stone Skate
- 6 stone Dog Fish
- 30lb. Sausages
- 98½lb. Corned Beef
- 5lb. home-killed Veal
- 6 doz. Fish Cakes
- 12 14oz. tins Evaporated Milk
- 81 8oz. packets Pudding Mixture
- 4 boxes Herrings
- 25lb. Marmalade

104 tins Cherry Pulp
 20 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. tins Crab Paste
 24lb. imported Beef
 1 1lb. 13oz. tin Danish Pork
 13 miscellaneous tins

6. FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Catering Establishments.

During the year 135 visits were made to catering establishments which vary from the roadside kiosk to hotels. At the time of inspection the opportunity was taken to stress the importance of personal hygiene, cleanliness of kitchens, together with washing facilities for the staff and the storage of food. The majority of visits made were of an educational nature.

As a result of these visits the following works were carried out :—

| | |
|---|----|
| Kitchens cleansed and re-decorated | 16 |
| Washing facilities improved | 3 |
| Sanitary accommodation for staff improved | 1 |
| Food storage facilities improved | 1 |

Section 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

During the year five premises were registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale.

7. PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

Inns.

The question of the general sanitary condition of inns has been engaging our attention, and during the year the Survey was completed and the main items dealt with were drainage, sanitary accommodation and facilities for the cleansing of glasses and pipelines.

The total number surveyed was 59, and varied from the small village inn catering largely for local trade to the larger establishments dealing with coach and general road trade. The inns concerned were owned by eight brewery companies.

Following is a summary of the conditions found :—

(i) Drainage.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| No. of inns drained to sewer | 28 |
| „ „ cesspools | 26 |
| „ „ septic tank and filter | 5 |

Of the above, four houses had unsatisfactory drainage arrangements.

(ii) Closet Accommodation.

| | |
|--|----|
| No. of inns with water closets | 56 |
| „ „ pail closets | 3 |

In fourteen instances urinal accommodation only was provided for males, and in twenty-five cases there was inadequate screening of entrances, whilst nineteen were not provided with flushing apparatus.

(iii) Facilities for the Cleansing of Glasses and Pipelines.

(a) Glasses.

The cleanliness of glasses is of the utmost importance, and whilst it is true to say that the majority of the inns were provided with adequate means to this end, undoubtedly the human factor governs success or failure, and this is a subject to which a great deal of attention is now being paid, particularly in the field of detergents and disinfectants.

| | |
|--|----|
| No. of inns provided with sink, hot and cold water | 30 |
| „ „ provided with sink, cold water only | 21 |
| „ „ with inadequate facilities | 8 |

(b) Pipelines.

The number of instances in which beer is drawn through pipelines was thirty-five, and the types were as follows :—

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| Stainless steel | 16 |
| Lead | 5 |
| Glass | 10 |
| Rubber | 3 |
| Plastics | 1 |

The general practice is to cleanse the pipelines once a week, and this is a matter to which the brewers themselves pay particular attention.

(iv) General.

The cleanliness of premises and sanitary accommodation was found to be generally satisfactory.

Arising out of the survey, notices both written and verbal have been served, and I am pleased to report that the brewery companies have co-operated fully. At the end of the year works of improvement were in hand or contemplated at thirty inns.

During the year the following works were completed .—

| | |
|--|----|
| New drainage systems to septic tank and filter | 3 |
| Additional sanitary accommodation provided | 2 |
| New urinals provided | 2 |
| Urinals improved, including screening | 7 |
| Bars, &c., re-decorated | 14 |
| Kitchens re-decorated | 4 |
| Cellars re-decorated | 4 |
| Hot water supply over sink behind bar provided | 12 |
| New sinks installed behind bar | 8 |
| New pipelines installed (replacing lead) | 2 |

8. HOUSING SURVEY.

Resulting from works carried out during the year, the following category alterations were made :—

| No. of Dwellings | Original Category | No. of Dwellings | New Category |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 32 | 5 | 20 | 3 |
| | | 1 | 2 |
| | | 11 | 1 |
| 14 | 3 | 6 | 2 |
| | | 8 | 1 |

In addition to the above, works were carried out at 238 cottages, but these works were not sufficient to transfer them to a higher category.

Since the completion of the Housing Survey in 1946 works have been carried out to 462 cottages ; as a result the following alterations in categories have been made :—

| No. of Dwellings | Original Category | No. of Dwellings | New Category |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 56 | 5 | 37 | 3 |
| | | 4 | 2 |
| | | 15 | 1 |
| 27 | 3 | 11 | 2 |
| | | 16 | 1 |

In addition to the above, action has been taken under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936, with respect to five cottages.

9 HOUSING—WORKS CARRIED OUT.

During the year the following works were carried out, either as a result of notices and interviews with owners at the time of, or following, visits made in connection with complaints and licensing:—

Drainage and Closet Accommodation.

| | |
|--|----|
| No. of properties re-drained or improved | 96 |
| ,, connected to sewers | 10 |
| ,, where septic tank and filter installed | 21 |
| ,, where cesspools constructed | 19 |
| ,, where drainage systems unblocked | 12 |
| ,, where manholes provided to drains | 17 |
| ,, conversions from earth and chemical to water closets .. | 43 |
| ,, conversions from privies to pail closets | 3 |
| ,, new W.C. pans provided | 25 |
| ,, properties where flushing apparatus provided | 7 |
| ,, new sinks provided | 39 |
| ,, trapped lead waste pipes provided | 40 |

Housing

(a) Dampness

| | |
|--|----|
| No. of houses, horizontal damp-proof course provided | 9 |
| ,, vertical damp-proof course provided | 3 |
| ,, internal cavity wall formed | 7 |
| ,, cement rendered and tile hung | 13 |
| ,, walls repaired or re-pointed | 19 |
| ,, house site concrete laid | 4 |
| ,, dry area formed | 1 |
| ,, roofs repaired | 78 |
| ,, chimneys repaired or re-built | 38 |
| ,, rainwater collection and disposal improved | 32 |
| ,, sub-floor ventilation provided or improved | 6 |

(b) General

| | |
|--|----|
| No. of new boarded floors provided, or floor repaired | 84 |
| ,, new solid floors provided | 35 |
| ,, foodstores provided and lighting and ventilation provided | |
| to existing | 18 |
| ,, houses, heights of rooms increased | 6 |
| ,, houses, repairs to walls and ceilings | 66 |
| ,, new windows and existing repaired | 79 |
| ,, new doors, and existing repaired | 14 |
| Additional lighting and ventilation provided | 18 |
| No. of new cooking ranges and existing repaired | 27 |
| ,, houses, new paving provided | 18 |
| ,, houses, new wash coppers provided | 15 |
| ,, new fire grates provided and existing repaired | 19 |

Sixty-five houses were provided with adequate bathing facilities, of which number 26 were agricultural and seven estate workers. Hot-water systems—covering new bathrooms and existing—were installed in 52 cases.

It is satisfactory to note the increase in the number of baths with hot and cold water over provided. The installing of septic tanks and filters in lieu of cesspools has again increased—this is a very satisfactory feature.

| | |
|---|-----|
| No. of houses completed at the end of year 1948 | 364 |
|---|-----|

The houses were built in the following areas :—

| | |
|----------------------|-------|
| Hassocks | 60 |
| Hurstpierpoint | 56 |
| Twineham | 4 |
| Horsted Keynes | 22 |
| Balcombe | 16 |
| West Hoathly | 32 |
| Three Bridges | 57 |
| Crawley Down | 36 |
| Ardingly | 22 |
| Handcross | 35 |
| Bolney | 16 |
| Poynings | 8 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 364 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| No. of houses in course of construction at the end of the year 1948 | 78 |
| No. of old Council houses pre-war | 393 |
| No. of houses completed and under construction up to July, 1949 | 482 |
| Number of houses completed and under construction by the end of 1949 (approximately) | 550 |

10. HOUSING ACT, 1936.

Section 11.

During the year three houses were dealt with. In each case an undertaking was accepted that they could not be used for human habitation.

Section 12.

One underground basement was closed.

11. PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

Two Statutory Notices were served and complied with.

12. MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

In connection with the above, 135 visits were made, and from these visits it was found that there was an increase of this type of structure in the southern part of the area, being most pronounced around the South Downs in the Parishes of Pyecombe, Clayton, Poynings and Fulking ; with very few exceptions, all are of the trailer-type caravans in a sound structural condition. At the end of the year the Council were considering the action to be taken for the closing of many of the eleven sites. The largest of these is situated within the area covered by the Brighton Corporation Water Purity Bye-laws.

13. INFESTATION.

In all work a preparation containing D.D.T. was used with satisfactory results in both dwelling-houses and refuse tips.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| No. of houses treated for bugs | 1 |
| „ fleas | 4 |
| „ flies | 6 |
| „ refuse tips treated (flies) | 2 |

14. FACTORIES.

During the year 131 visits were made, and no statutory action was found to be necessary.

The Factories Act, 1937. Section 34.

Three Certificates were granted as to means of Escape in Case of Fire.

1. INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

| Premises | No. on Register | Inspections | Written Notices | Occupiers prosecuted |
|--|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| (i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities | 36 | 49 | 7 | — |
| (ii) Factories not included in (i) to which section 7 applies— | | | | |
| (a) Subject to the Local Authorities (Transfer of Enforcement) Order 1938 | 97 | 82 | 2 | — |
| (b) Others | — | — | — | — |
| (iii) Other premises under the Act (excluding out-workers premises) .. | — | — | — | — |
| Total .. | 133 | 131 | 9 | — |

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

| Particulars | No. of cases in which defects were found. | | | | No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted |
|--|---|----------|--------------------|--------------------|--|
| | Found | Remedied | To H.M. Inspector. | By H.M. Inspector. | |
| Want of cleanliness (s.1) .. | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Overcrowding (s.2) .. | — | — | — | — | — |
| Unreasonable temperature (s.3) | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Defective drainage of floors (s.6) | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sanitary conveniences (s.7) | | | | | |
| (a) Insufficient | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| (b) Unsuitable or defective | 6 | 5 | — | 5 | — |
| (c) Not separate for sexes | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other offences (not including offences relating to homework) | — | — | — | — | — |
| Totals .. | 8 | 7 | — | 7 | — |

BIRTH RATE, CIVILIAN DEATH RATE AND ANNUAL ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY
During the Year 1948 (Provisional Figures).

| | RATE PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION. | | ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION. | | | | | | | | RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS. | | |
|---|--|--------------|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|---|-----------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| | Live Births | Still Births | All Causes | Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fever | Whooping Cough | Diphtheria | Tuberculosis | Influenza | Small-pox | Acute Poliomye- litis and Polioencephalitis | Pneumonia | Diarrhoea and Enteritis (Under 2 years) | Total Deaths under 1 year |
| England and Wales | 17.9 | 0.42 | 10.8 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.51 | 0.03 | — | 0.01 | 0.41 | 3.3 | 34 |
| 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, incl. London | 20.0 | 0.52 | 11.6 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.59 | 0.03 | — | 0.01 | 0.38 | 4.5 | 39 |
| 148 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census .. | 19.2 | 0.43 | 10.7 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.46 | 0.04 | — | 0.01 | 0.36 | 2.1 | 32 |
| London | 20.1 | 0.39 | 11.6 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.63 | 0.02 | — | 0.00 | 0.54 | 2.4 | 31 |
| Cuckfield Rural | 14.86 | 0.21 | 12.85 | — | 0.03 | — | 0.46 | — | — | 0.03 | 0.88 | 4.74. | 40.28 |

Puerperal

The Maternal Mortality Rates for England and Wales are as follows:—Per 1,000 Total Births
The Maternal Mortality Rates for the Cuckfield Rural District are as follows

| | | | |
|-----------|---------|---------|--------|
| Puerperal | Sepsis. | Others. | Total. |
| 0.13 | 0.73 | 0.86 | 0.86 |
| Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |

15. RODENT CONTROL.

One full-time operator is employed, and the methods used are those recommended by the Infestation Control Branch of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

All refuse tips and sewage farms owned by the Council are regularly treated, but at one refuse tip the treatment has been insufficient to keep the number of rats within reasonable limits, and in four years approximately 1,200 rats have been destroyed. During the months of October and November evidence of rat infestation increased at such a rate as to suggest a heavy influx of rats from surrounding land. It was therefore decided that a special treatment would have to be carried out, and, as a preliminary, a thorough survey was made of the whole site. This revealed that not only were rats present in the immediate vicinity of tipping surfaces, but holes were being made in widely scattered parts of the site in which tipping has taken place during the past years. In view of the widespread nature of the infestation and the fact that tipping would continue whilst treatment was in progress, it was found necessary, for the purpose of baiting, to deal with the tip in two sections. As in previous treatments the standard poisons, Zinc Phosphide, Arsenic and Red Squill, had each been employed on several occasions, it was considered that this was a case in which Antu could be used to advantage, and accordingly a supply was obtained from the Divisional Rodent Officer.

In all, 146 points were chosen and unpoisoned bats laid for four days, whilst on the fifth day Antu was added to the bait; this resulted in an estimated kill of 437 rats.

Two weeks later a test was carried out to ascertain the extent of the remaining infestation, using a different bait and poison; this revealed that the work carried out had been very successful.

The sewers, on test baiting, were found to be free of rats.

A summary of inspections, &c., carried out during the year is enumerated below :—

Premises Visited.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|-----|
| (a) Private dwellings | .. | .. | .. | 532 |
| (b) Business premises | .. | .. | .. | 57 |
| (c) Food shops | .. | .. | .. | 77 |

| | | | | |
|-------|----|----|----|-----|
| Total | .. | .. | .. | 666 |
|-------|----|----|----|-----|

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|----|----|----|----|
| Number treated (a) Rats | .. | .. | .. | 96 |
| (b) Mice | .. | .. | .. | 14 |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|----|----|-------|
| Total no. of pre-baits laid | .. | .. | .. | 1,822 |
|-----------------------------|----|----|----|-------|

| | | | | |
|---------------------|----|----|----|-----|
| „ poison baits laid | .. | .. | .. | 499 |
|---------------------|----|----|----|-----|

| | | | | |
|------------------|----|----|----|-----|
| „ rats picked up | .. | .. | .. | 305 |
|------------------|----|----|----|-----|

| | | | | |
|----------------|----|----|----|-------|
| Estimated kill | .. | .. | .. | 1,781 |
|----------------|----|----|----|-------|

16. DETAILS OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED.

| | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----|----|----|----|
| Overcrowding | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Overflowing cesspools | .. | .. | .. | 34 |
| Drainage | .. | .. | .. | 24 |
| Housing defects | .. | .. | .. | 27 |
| Pollution of ditches | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Water supply | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Refuse Collection | .. | .. | .. | 20 |
| Rats and Mice | .. | .. | .. | 57 |
| Miscellaneous | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| Unsatisfactory living conditions | .. | .. | .. | 13 |
| Fly infestation | .. | .. | .. | 20 |

| | | | | |
|-------|----|----|----|-----|
| Total | .. | .. | .. | 211 |
|-------|----|----|----|-----|

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.
Notification Rates per 1,000 of the Population.

| Notification | England and Wales | Cuckfield Rural |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Typhoid Fever | 0.01 | — |
| Paratyphoid Fever | 0.01 | — |
| Cerebro-spinal Fever | 0.03 | — |
| Scarlet Fever | 1.73 | 0.63 |
| Whooping Cough | 3.42 | 3.20 |
| Diphtheria | 0.08 | — |
| Erysipelas | 0.21 | 0.21 |
| Smallpox | — | — |
| Measles | 9.34 | 9.05 |
| Pneumonia | 0.73 | 0.21 |
| Acute Poliomyelitis | 0.04 | 0.14 |
| Acute Polioencephalitis | 0.00 | — |

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The table below shows the immunisation figures for every school in the district:—

| | On Roll | Immunised | Percentage |
|---|---------|-----------|------------|
| SCHOOLS : | | | |
| PRIMARY AND COUNTY MODERN | | | |
| Ardingly | 69 | 69 | 100 |
| Bolney | 60 | 60 | 100 |
| Copthorne | 91 | 91 | 100 |
| Handcross | 82 | 82 | 100 |
| Pyecombe | 24 | 24 | 100 |
| Scaynes Hill | 42 | 42 | 100 |
| Staplefield | 26 | 26 | 100 |
| Warninglid | 36 | 36 | 100 |
| Worth County Modern | 113 | 113 | 100 |
| Balcombe | 92 | 91 | 99 |
| Crawley Down | 94 | 92 | 98 |
| Hassocks | 183 | 179 | 98 |
| Poynings | 41 | 40 | 98 |
| Horsted Keynes | 66 | 64 | 97 |
| Hurstpierpoint County Modern | 147 | 143 | 97 |
| Hurstpierpoint Primary | 174 | 170 | 97 |
| West Hoathly | 118 | 115 | 97 |
| Worth-Three Bridges Primary | 236 | 229 | 97 |
| Turners Hill | 54 | 52 | 96 |
| Twineham | 19 | 18 | 95 |
| Albourne | 20 | 19 | 95 |
| Sayers Common | 37 | 32 | 86 |
| | 1,824 | 1,787 | 98 |
| SCHOOLS : PRIVATE | 1,338 | 1,321 | 98 |
| NOT YET AT SCHOOL, or at school outside area | 387 | 382 | 99 |
| | 3,549 | 3,490 | 98 |

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN AGE GROUPS

| Disease | Total Cases Notified | Under 1 year | 1-2 | 2-3 | 3-4 | 4-5 | 5-10 | 10-15 | 15-20 | 20-35 | 35-45 | 45-65 | 65 and over | Cases admitted to Hospital | Total Deaths |
|-------------------|----------------------|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| Scarlet Fever .. | 18 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 9 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 5 | - |
| Poliomyelitis .. | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | 4 | 1 |
| Erysipelas .. | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 3 | 1 | 3 | - |
| Pneumonia .. | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Malaria .. | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Measles .. | 257 | 4 | 13 | 15 | 14 | 25 | 134 | 38 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 2 | - | 5 | - |
| Whooping Cough .. | 91 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 19 | 36 | 4 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | - |
| Scabies .. | 7 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Totals .. | 390 | 11 | 22 | 24 | 22 | 50 | 182 | 43 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 21 | 1 |

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN PARISHES

| Parish. | Scarlet Fever | Poliomylitis | Erysipelas | Pneumonia | Malaria | Measles | Whooping Cough | Scabies | Totals. |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|------------|-----------|---------|---------|----------------|---------|---------|
| Albourne | — | — | — | — | — | 20 | 9 | — | 29 |
| Ardingly | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 3 |
| Balcombe | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | 6 | 33 | 3 | 45 |
| Bolney | 1 | — | — | — | — | 29 | 1 | — | 31 |
| Cuckfield Rural .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | 63 | 12 | — | 76 |
| Horsted Keynes .. | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 3 |
| Hurstpierpoint .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 78 | 2 | — | 83 |
| Keymer | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | — | 11 | 1 | — | 20 |
| Lindfield Rural .. | — | — | 1 | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | 5 |
| Newtimber | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | — | — | 6 |
| Poynings | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 2 |
| Pyecombe | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 2 |
| Slaugham | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | 1 | — | 8 |
| Twineham | 1 | — | — | — | — | 11 | — | — | 12 |
| West Hoathly | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | 3 | 13 | 2 | 21 |
| Worth | 8 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 16 | 16 | 2 | 44 |
| Totals | 18 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 257 | 91 | 7 | 390 |

TUBERCULOSIS—NEW CASES AND MORTALITY, 1948

29

| Age Periods | New Cases | | | | Deaths | | | |
|----------------|-------------|---------|-----------------|---------|-------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| | Respiratory | | Non-Respiratory | | Respiratory | | Non-Respiratory | |
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 0 - 1 .. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1 - 5 .. | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5 - 15.. | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| 15 - 25 .. | 1 | 5 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - |
| 25 - 35 .. | 4 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| 35 - 45 .. | 2 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| 45 - 55 .. | 3 | - | 1 | - | 4 | - | - | - |
| 55 - 65 .. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 65 and over .. | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - |
| TOTALS | 12 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 5 | - | 1 |

COMPARATIVE TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS 1939-1948.

| Year | New Cases | | | | | | Deaths | | | | | | Number on Register at end of Year | | | | | |
|------|-----------|----|-------|---------------|---|-------|-----------|---|-------|---------------|---|-------|-----------------------------------|----|-------|---------------|----|-------|
| | Pulmonary | | | Non-Pulmonary | | | Pulmonary | | | Non-Pulmonary | | | Pulmonary | | | Non-Pulmonary | | |
| | M | F | Total | M | F | Total | M | F | Total | M | F | Total | M | F | Total | M | F | Total |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1939 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 17 | 33 | 50 | 15 | 15 | 30 |
| 1940 | 9 | 14 | 23 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 1 | - | 1 | 22 | 36 | 58 | 15 | 19 | 34 |
| 1941 | 19 | 9 | 28 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 36 | 39 | 75 | 19 | 19 | 38 |
| 1942 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 42 | 45 | 87 | 21 | 24 | 45 |
| 1943 | 15 | 8 | 23 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 4 | 14 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 46 | 44 | 90 | 21 | 25 | 46 |
| 1944 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 9 | - | - | - | 50 | 48 | 98 | 23 | 29 | 52 |
| 1945 | 16 | 15 | 31 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 11 | - | 1 | 1 | 55 | 47 | 102 | 22 | 27 | 49 |
| 1946 | 9 | 3 | 12 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 58 | 47 | 105 | 23 | 35 | 58 |
| 1947 | 13 | 11 | 24 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 1 | - | 1 | 62 | 51 | 113 | 25 | 35 | 60 |
| 1948 | 12 | 9 | 21 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 12 | - | 1 | 1 | 59 | 51 | 110 | 27 | 34 | 61 |

TABLE SHOWING VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1934-1948

| Year | Esti- mated Popula- tion | Number of Births | | | | | | Birth Rate | Number of Deaths | | | Death Rate | Infants' Deaths | | | Infant Death Rate | Natural Increase of Births over Deaths |
|------|-----------------------------------|------------------|-----|-------|--------------|----|-------|---------------|---------------------|-----|-------|---------------|-----------------|---|-------|-------------------------|--|
| | | Legitimate | | | Illegitimate | | | | M | F | Total | | M | F | Total | | |
| | | M | F | Total | M | F | Total | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | 23,432 | 141 | 123 | 264 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 12.44 | 146 | 130 | 276 | 12.39 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 46.93 | 1 |
| 1935 | 23,620 | 150 | 134 | 284 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 12.5 | 127 | 135 | 262 | 11.09 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 20.27 | 34 |
| 1936 | 23,720 | 143 | 137 | 280 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 12.4 | 119 | 147 | 266 | 11.21 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 40.96 | 27 |
| 1937 | 24,220 | 147 | 158 | 305 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 13.05 | 147 | 160 | 307 | 12.67 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 34.81 | 9 |
| 1938 | 24,440 | 166 | 160 | 326 | 10 | 1 | 11 | 13.79 | 124 | 133 | 257 | 10.51 | 12 | 1 | 13 | 38.57 | 80 |
| 1939 | 24,770 | 169 | 127 | 296 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 12.23 | 153 | 154 | 307 | 11.58 | 12 | 4 | 16 | 51.28 | -4 |
| 1940 | 29,390 | 141 | 159 | 300 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 10.68 | 189 | 206 | 395 | 13.44 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 33.13 | -81 |
| 1941 | 29,450 | 155 | 153 | 308 | 14 | 11 | 25 | 11.30 | 178 | 205 | 383 | 13.00 | 9 | 6 | 15 | 41.32 | -50 |
| 1942 | 27,510 | 213 | 193 | 406 | 14 | 18 | 32 | 15.92 | 158 | 167 | 325 | 11.81 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 20.55 | 113 |
| 1943 | 26,470 | 203 | 213 | 416 | 27 | 20 | 47 | 17.49 | 157 | 156 | 313 | 11.82 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 23.76 | 150 |
| 1944 | 26,290 | 240 | 223 | 463 | 20 | 19 | 39 | 19.09 | 169 | 184 | 353 | 13.43 | 10 | 6 | 16 | 31.87 | 149 |
| 1945 | 25,600 | 181 | 177 | 358 | 19 | 22 | 41 | 15.59 | 155 | 177 | 332 | 12.97 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 32.58 | 67 |
| 1946 | 26,610 | 188 | 218 | 406 | 20 | 19 | 39 | 16.72 | 168 | 167 | 335 | 12.59 | 11 | 6 | 17 | 38.20 | 110 |
| 1947 | 27,180 | 259 | 225 | 484 | 12 | 11 | 23 | 18.65 | 173 | 202 | 375 | 13.80 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 21.70 | 132 |
| 1948 | 28,400 | 226 | 196 | 422 | 12 | 14 | 26 | 14.86 | 187 | 178 | 365 | 12.85 | 13 | 4 | 17 | 40.28 | 83 |

THE MID-SUSSEX ISOLATION HOSPITAL

Appended below are details of cases admitted to Hospital during the year.

| Disease. | Cuckfield Rural District | Cuckfield Urban District | Burgess Hill Urban District | East Grinstead Urban District | Uckfield Rural District | Other Districts | Total |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-------|
| Poliomyelitis | 4 | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | 7 |
| Observation Poliomyelitis .. | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 2 |
| Observation Diphtheria .. | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Scarlet Fever | 5 | 1 | — | 3 | 9 | — | 18 |
| Scarlet Fever and Otitis Media | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Measles | 3 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 5 |
| Measles and Pneumonia .. | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 3 |
| Rubella | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Whooping Cough | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 5 |
| Whooping Cough & Pneumonia | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| Erysipelas | 3 | 2 | — | — | 3 | — | 8 |
| Chickenpox | — | 1 | — | — | — | 9 | 10 |
| Chickenpox and Burns .. | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | 3 |
| Chickenpox and Impetigo .. | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Pneumonia | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 |
| Streptococcal Throat | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Mumps | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | 3 |
| Impetigo | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Impetigo and Shingles | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Shingles | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Bronchitis and Emphysema .. | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Tonsillitis | 3 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis .. | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Para-Typhoid B | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Pyelitis | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Urticaria | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Quinsey | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 2 |
| Abscess (neck) | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Abscess (face) | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Vincent's Agina | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Totals | 27 | 17 | 2 | 11 | 26 | 11 | 94 |